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From the Paulding Clarion. Got. A. G. M'Nort.-The whig papers enerally throughout the State, are using every ofce in their power, to encourage the impresand and belief that Gov. M'Nutt is about to be hopped by the republican party as their candisafe for the gubernatorial chair. This a mere electioneering trick, set on foot by the federal was, for the purpose of injuring the man whom be know occupies as prominent a position in the confidence of the republican party and the advocates of a sound currency, as any man in the State. The stand which he has taken in opposition to the corrept and swindling system of banking, and licensed monopolies, (which indirecity robs the farmer, mechanic and laborer of heir hard carnings, has not only endeared him the democratic party, but to the honest and patriotic of his opponents. We speak advisedly when we assert, that no

can stands higher in the estimation of the people the Eastern Counties than Gov. M'Nutt. He all be sustained by a triumphant and overwheling majority in this section, and if the republicans of other portions of the State are united, asuccess may be considered certain. Of the shell Democratic Ticket, we entertain not a salt. At all events, we for one are willing to asker swim with M'Nutt-firmly believing that his cause is identified with the great principles of epal rights and democratic liberty.

Is portions of the State where the Democrat-Party have herets fore been partially divided by amerary considerations, they are now firmly mied on the broad platform of principle, deterand to make a strong effort for the preservaun of the great fundamental doctrines of repubcanism, regardless of all minor differences of emon. Let the watch-words of the Demo canc Party now be, " United we stand, divided er fall," and all will yet be well.

From the Southern Reporter.

JACOB THOMPSON, Esq. of Pontotoc .- The address of this gentleman at Coffeeville, at the late term of our Circuit Court, has been producpreof the most beneficial consequences. An ad Republican of the county, who was present nas delivery, told us the other day, that the issue is presented reminded him of the days of Adans and Jefferson, when he was a young man, and listened in another State, to the timely admoations of the late venerable Nathaniel Macon. who pending that perilous struggle, roused the people of North Carolina to a due consideration of the important crisis. The same battle is to se fought over again in Mississippi, as well as North Carolina, and the whole Union. Mr. oth to "honest Nat. Macon," and is a true dis ciple of that great and good man. In him the people of this State will find an exemplar of the principles which guided one of the illustrious fathers of the Republican party in his time-honand career. The distinctive character which batraced in the parties of the present day. Mr. lefferson, who headed the Republican phalanx at that time, regarded the United States Bank as he " first born monster of Federalism." That opmon he choushed to the last day of his exisnce. He was scrupulously jealous of the reserved rights of the States, and his opposition to he doctrine of implied power in constraing the Constitution, as contended for by the Federalists, gathered strength as he increased in years, and bserved the workings of our system of Government. To the day of his death he continued to resist the tide of "Federal aggressions," and the ast letter he ever wrote breathed a patriot's fer ent prayer for the sacred rights of the "plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry." Mr. Thompson avowed Jefferson's principles in his public speech as the touchstone of his political aith; and we are happy to learn he has made a most favorable impression upon his hearers. Indeed, if the gratifying accounts which we daily bear, are to be relied on as an evidence of the popularity of the speaker, we hazard but little in saying, that Mr. T's success in this county will e far beyond what his most enthusiastic friends can reasonably anticipate. In 1837, he obtained a majority of some 3 or 400 votes for the office of Attorney General, and if what his friends say be true, his majority for Congress will be equally secure in Yalobusha at the approaching Novem-

Gen'l. WILLIS W. CHERRY, is the Democratcandidate for Senator in the District composed Postotoc, Itawamba, and Chickasaw counties. Gen. C. is "every inch a gentleman," and the people of that District will do well to elect him.

"THE OLD SOLDIER."

We take great pleasure in announcing the name Col. AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS, the present luditor of Public Accounts, as a candidate for te-election. As a high-minded and generous man and faithful officer, he stands pre-enument among the public men of Mississippi. Modest and unassuming, polite and courteous to all, his official conduct is regulated by the most rigid adherence to justice and impartiality. Let a cititen from any part of the State, having business with the present Auditor, visit Jackson, and he will find Col. Saunders ever ready to afford him all the information which the duties of his station equire. No man, not blinded by party prejudice, can full to be favorably impressed in behalf of the "Old Soldier," after a few minutes conversation with him. Col. Saunders served his country in the battles of the late war in many a herce conflict with the savages; and the valor and patriotism which he displayed in the field, no ess mark the character of the man than his unbending integrity as a public officer. It is such men who deserve the support of a confiding people; who merit the undying fame of popular approbation; and whose acts would be a passport to universal layor in any country. Thus much we deem it right and proper to say in presenting the claims of the "Old Soldier" to the confidence of the people of Mississippi; and we have to doubt but what they will triumphantly sustain 1825 to 1828, by the sum of \$1,104,333. the verity of these remarks - Souther Reporter.

From the Richmond Enquirer. THE EXPENDITURES OF THE GOV-ERNMENT.

Among the various devices employed by the mongrel Opposition to deceive you, none is more fresquently resorted to than the charge of extravagance alleged against the present Republican Administra tion. Indeed, it seems now almost the sole re-source left, of the many expedients which have been While paper, without meeting this charge storing in full in the face, paraded with all the arts of decep tion, in figures of thetoric as well as of authmetic It is perhaps impost, however, to attribute all this outery to fraud and hypoerisy. Much of it, doubtess, proceeds from ignorance. There never was a party whose oracles were so deficient in information as that of modern Whagery. There hever was a faction which counted so largely upon the ignorance and credulity of its followers. Acrogating to itsel all the intelligence, as well as the refinement of the country, it is yet enough to make one blush for a arge portion of our community, to witness the kind d arguments and information which is addressed rather to its prejudices than to its reason. I have often been surprised that the really intelligent members of that party did not sometimes feel themselves insulted at the appeals made to them, by their leading men, but more particularly by their leading presses. They are by no means flattering, either to them or to the country. But my business now is with the expenditures. And first, I would remark, that the charges to

which I have alluded can only come with a good grace from those who have proved by their acis their devotion to economy. Whenever, therefore, Thear men declaiming with indignation upon the subjest, who belong to a party which has sanctioned, may proposed and urged, all the most objectionable and extravagant expenditures of the Government, sction of Gov. M'Nuit, and in fact of the I cannot help thinking that their complaints are insincere, and their objects selfish. Is it not a little curious, that they should find fault with their own acts, and cry out against others for their own mideeds? It is rather too bad that men should, as I shall have occasion to prove to you directly, propose, urge, vote for, nay force upon the Government, by every sort of combination and coercion, excessive expenditures, regardless of all remonstrance or resistance, and then go home and make these very expenditures the foundation for etiminating that Government and the party by which it is sustained If you have any respect for yourselves, you will no suffer in your representatives a course so hypocrate cal, disingenuous and untair; so insulting to your intelligence and outrageous to your sense of justice You will tell them that it does not become them to complain of their own misdeeds, or visit their own sins upon the heads of others. Common sense and common honesty equally forbids it. Much less can these abuses be employed as arguments to induce you to transfer the Government into the hands of a party which has identified itself with all these obnoxious acts; which has avowed no restraining scruples; which has supported, and will ever sustain and urge every expenditure, however needless, extravagant, or unconstitutional. This were to fly from abuses, to the protection of those who do not consider them as such, but the legitimate offspring of their avowed principles and policy. If even the resistance of the Democratic party, bound as it is by the doctrine of strict construction-restrained by its often declared principles of economy-piedged against the miscalled American system, in all its branches, has been unable to stem the torrest of extravagance, what are you to hope from a party which has, in a body, supported all these excessive expenditures; whose interpretation of the Constitu-Thompson, we are told, was born in Caswell tion is sufficiently clostic to cover any lavish object; county, a native of the same State which gave which is devoted to banks, tariffs, internal improvements by the General Government and all it usurpations which have not only wastefully misapplied our national treasure, but vitiated our free system of Government.

told that the expenditures of the Administrations of Gen Jackson and Mr Van Baren were much greatmarked the political struggle of '98 and '99, can | er than those of the Administration of Mr Adams Now, mere increase of expenditure is not always a proof of extravagance, and if this exist, it behooves us to inquire with whom lies the fault. Extremgance implies useless, wasteful, uncalled for expen-diture. It would scarcely be fair to accuse Mr Madison of extravagance, because the dishursements of the Government were much more than quadrupled during several years of his Administration. These, it is well known, were years of war and it would be riduculous to compliment the Administration of Mr Adams for superior economy, at the expense of that of Mr Madison, because, in 1827, expenses of the Government amounted but to sort of comparison and argument is resorted to, for the purpose of establishing the charge of extravaagainst the Administrations of Gen Jackson and Mr Van Buren. In order to present the question in its fairest aspect for both parties, I will state

But to come to the charges themselves. We are

The average annual experdatures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt and of the Pos-Office Department, from 1825 to 1828, inclusive under the Administration of J. Q. Adams, were \$12,625,477. The average annual expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt and of the Post Office Department, from 1828 to 1837 inclusive, under the administration of Gen Jackson and Mr Van Buren, were \$20,550,881. Here, then, is a considerable difference, and one which re quires explanation. I commence by deducing.

1. The sums paid from trust funds, such as the indemnities received from foreign powers which it would be ridiculous to call expenditures of the Gopernment. They were debts due to our citizens. which they had almost given up in despair, but which were recovered by the energy of General Jackson, whose great benefits to the mercantile classes have been but poorly appreciated by the greater number. As it is necessary to bring them to the appropriation bills before distribution, they have been habite ally lumped with the expenditures of his adminis tration, for the purpose of deception, by the magnanimous Whig orators and scribblers! The aver age annua; payments on this account from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from 1825 to 1828, by the same of \$568,323.

2. The sums paid in satisfaction of revolution ry claims, and balances due to the States on accounof advances during the last war and at other time being, in reality, a part of the public debt of the country. The average annual payments on this ac-

3. Revolutionary pensions. Four of the principal pension laws have been enacted or brought into operation since the commencement of General Jackson's administration viz: the acts of 1828, '32, '36, at d'38. These several acts have increased the list of pensioners to 42,500-of the propriety of this liberal retribution, it is not my intention to speak at large. That the system has been carried too far, all admit; and that it has entailed a serious burden upon the country is unquestionable. But both partie are perhaps responsible for these acts, and I do not intend to make them a matter of praise or blame. Their objects appeal to the best feelings of the country, which are carried back to the heroic days of the Revolution, whose every recollection stirs the heart. In a few years, the stream will be dry. These disbursements are viewed by the people as the liquidation of a sacred debt, rather than a burdensome expense. The average amount of annual payments on his account from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from

4. The sums paid to the new States, on acc

of the two and three per cont fends. By the terms If either party is liable to reportension in this of admission of the new States, in consideration of their agreement to abotain from taxing the public inds, they are entitled to five per eems, of the auwith the expenses of the Government. In 1836 alone, the proceeds from the sale of the public tands swelled up to \$24,577,000, five per cent, upon which is no meansiderable sum. The average anand payments on this account from 1829 to 1837, mve exceeded the average amonal paying us, on the same account, from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of

5th The duties refunded under the drawback and chenture system. These being simply money returned, which had been temperarily paid into the Treasury, it would be abound to include the amount a the expenses of the Government. The average annual payments on this account, from 1839 to 1837. have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of \$144,334. After making these deductions, the pro-priety of which will be apparent to all, it will be sen that the annual excess of what are properly the xpenses of the Government, from 1829 to 1837, compared with the four years from 1825 to 1828, is \$5,641.978, instead of \$7,925,354, as would appear t the first blush. I maybe causes of the remain-

And first, it should be promised, that the amount

here has been a vast increase in the territory. the onsiness, the wealth, and the population of the Unis ed States. A few facts will set this in a striking de speech of the Hote, Mr., Marray, of Kentucky, lelivered in January last, and which should be he hands of every man who wishes to understand his important and much discussed subject. The number of post offices in the United States in 1828 was 7,651. The number on the first of December, 1838, was 12,533. To 1828, the number of thick of transportation of the United States mail was 10,100-240, increased to 34,580,202 in 1838. In 1825, the aggregate value of our imports and expects was \$195.815.000. In 1836, it swelled to \$318.643.000. The tennage, American and foreign, entered from abroad, in IS28, was L0I8.604. In IS37, it amounted to 2.065.428. In 1825-6, the productions of the preductions of the orient valley of the Ohio and Misossippi rivers. which were transported to the New Orleans market, amounted in value to \$8 or \$0.000,000. In *838. they rose to 25 millions. There is besides a large amount of live stock sent to the would, and of previsions transported to the North and East, by way of the lakes and causis. The amount of toll collected on the New York canals in 1828 was \$838. 44, in 1837, \$1,293,179. The number of stramboats on the Western waters in 1826, did not exceed a few dezen, and the flat and keel boats a few thou sand. In 1837, the former numbered 638, and gave employment to I5,950 bands; the latter 6,000, am employed from 25 to 30,000 hands. A still greater increase has taken place on the Northern lakes and a corresponding one in many other parts of the Union. At the last census (1830) our population numbered 12,866,920. According to the average ratio of increas: for the last fifty years, which has been about \$4 per cent, for every period of ieyears, our population will, at the next eerics in 1840. number about seventean and one quarter milions of Within the last ten years, two Sintes and two Torritories have been added to the Union, and 116,000,000 of acres of public lands have been added to our territory, by the extinguislanent of the Indian title, "These facts, with others I might cite," observes Murray, "all go to show the woo derful growth of this mighty nation within that those posidering, also, that, during this period a lase ty to one foodcod milious of clothers, it would see terested community, to believe that the Government

been either oppress vely or unvisely a luminate of But I pass by, for the present at least, the grown f this country in population, territory, and decast an justifying a progressive increase of annual or penditure, and proceed to remark upon other caes. Of these, the disbursements for the removasubmittence, and evaligation of the Indiana require particular notice. These are not in reality expen-ditures, but purchanged a very prolitable character. Since the 4th March, 1829, the commencement of Gen, Jackson's administration, there has been pur chased by Indian treatics of some fifty hands or upwards, H6,557 877 acres, for which the Govern ment has paid and stipulated to pay, in lands and money, the sum of S In addition to this, Congress appropria-872,608,056

ted by the act of the 12th June, 1888, upon the recommendation of the Se cretary of War, for their removal and subsistence, and as a further compensution for their improvements, &c. the

Also, by the act of the 7th of July last, for temperary subsistence of such In-dians, west of the Mississ ppr, as might be made to subset themselves ourlog to removal or disarrangement of their territory by the Government.

Viewing this as a more "business transaction, it is certainly not a bad bargam for the nation. E ven supposing that the whole amount had been pale in money, whereas by far the greater proportion was a mere exchange of land, the country will ere long be amply repaid for the outlay, with interest. The ceded territory is generally of very fine quality, and most advantageously situated for agricultural and

But this question rises above the mere peruniary consideration. We have thus kept our faith with the States-the Indian titles within which, for an ample consideration, we had promised to extinguish. We have put an end to there grave questions conflicting jurisdiction between the Federal and State Governments, to which this anomalous state of things constantly gave rise. We have also prevented the sudden or gradual extermination of the Indian tribes, exposed to eneronehments often excany rate, have perished in the unequal conflict withe superior race which hemmed them in. We have given them their last and best chance, for the preservation of their nationality and the improvement of their condition, by placing them under the pater-

been so long deemed dearable, yet impracticable, was accomplished by the energy of that remarkable man, who has now retired, Cincinnatus like, to his quiet firm; and we should not begrudge a few millions of dollars, not given, but paid for a much more than an ample equivalent, in effecting such great and enduring objects. About 70,000 Indian have been removed to the west of the Mosappi, leaving scarcely 20,000 in scattered fragments on the side of the great river, beyond which they must soon follow their brethren. The average annual poyments on this account from 1829 to 1437, have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of \$1,062,-

Another item explanatory of the annual excess of expenditure, is furnished by the military expenses growing out of the wars with Black Hawk, the Creeks and Seminoles, together with the trouble on the Canada frontier, which amount to \$16,087. 500. For these wars, the Administration is certainly not to blame. Those with the Indians were in-

ter, if is the one which has encouraged the sample, not of Debutes, Documentary History, &c. &c. approached for the redemption of the public debt, by a honoratical sympathy with their worst own. The overest famings, containing sensely a grant this was one of the new branches of expenditure anal proceeds. The amount of course, depends thrown every possible impedament in the way of the upon the quantity of sales, and cannot be closeed. Government. If our best Generals, with every vacarry of arms regulars, meinta, and volumeers, have s similar examples. But now that we are engineed is the conflict, we must preserve a until the end. We cannot give up our territory to be revered, and the families of our countrymen to be massacreed verses, and we must make up our mind to admit a the common doors of mankind, whether as mittime or maintalous. Deducting, then, the increased expenses in the Indian Department, for the purchase of lands, and which ought not to be received among the expenditures of the Government, any more than mans, or for Florida by Mr. Monroe, and deducting also, the extraordinary expenditures growing at of the Indust wars, with which the Administra for is no more chargeable than was Mr. Madage for the expenses of the last war with Great Both and means of expenditure must increase with the all expenditures for the years designated, as com-growth of the country. Within the last ten years pared with the long preceding years. This excess pared with the four preceding years. The excess, those estimated, is the sum of \$2,784,862 which you will admit is a pretty considerable reduction from the difference apparent open first view. Much of this excess has been called for by the

growth of the country and its business, as will appeat upon a slight examination; and for those fremery extravagant appropriation has been carried through by Federal votes, and unilious upon irellions of wasteful appropriations have been deleated. solely by the opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and of the Republican incombent of the Ex-

Survive chair. The people, I am sorre, the not of the increased expenditure caused by secondly extension of the judicial department. moderate augmentation of the race, and part is of the asm, in gently demanded by the circpriety of its origin, s.c. All these expendances, i adiciously made, are proper, and were very proper by supported by both paries in Congress; the last, inverves, being more parietisarly the cloud and the verite of certain members of the Opposition, to

average annual expenditutes in a ne important de partments for the last nine years, as compared with se preceding four years:

Congress and printing for Congress Lastit-hances Fortifications. Ordennee and ordnance stores Armoroes, arsenals, barracks and quarters: 167 621. Navy, including navy yords and docks 505.386

Expenses of the census, averaged over Judici. I department 102,816

Upon these and other items I propose to make a lew remarks. It will be seen that there is a very omiderable mercase in the expenditures or Consees and Congressional printing. The first is cause. ey hacongues of the Opposition, which are as faof from the frotity, rapid, interminable organizes in the amounts. White organize, who are supports each to the their equivous companies? If it well marrows, there will not proven their whimpers might arriting their wantly and arbitrary, but it should be recollect. I that their palery muff is vended at a high price, y that by deferring settion to the last day of the sea son, action much surrous damage is inflicted through careless or lowered depidation. What benefit too has the country decayed from the obligation Commuees of Impury, which have consumed an much of and Committee, &c.; but a paper which less before me states the full of expenses of the last legislative farre, in the form of a commutee, viz.; that on de-falcations, at the next lattle sums of \$2.726 b4, the geotiemen composing it at the same time, drawing their per dem as it members of Congress (What was not known to every man, woman, and

as the aution gamed by the expense and the loss

of time incorrect in the debates upon its epiguint-ment? Those that hem, will not be laid to the account of the Republican Administration.
The Congressional printing too, has been increase eg, in a degree and in a ratio, that are almost overedthis, and in other y without a justification in the co-storm was most disjunct the brown old muo, when quantities of the public interest. The princess to be success in a garagine as with this manness usual be profite of these enormous expenditures have actwelve enormous volumes in the House and are in the Senate, in all sixteen. These have not oncy to viously copied by the clerks, in the Departments who are thus taken for days, weeks, and even months, from their regular business, to the serious detriment of the public service. Information or cal-led for which has been already given, or which is to printed at this rate. The Reguler of the Treness e stated, in a note to Congress, that he had direct, ed the labor, necessary to answer a single roll to be ted by their wanton outrages, and which must, at examined and estimated, and that it would take an made by Opposition members, the very men who prate londers about Government extra cagance, and often, too, with the principal if not the vole object count, from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the aver-age annual payments on the same accounts, from age annual payments on the same accounts, from the House in e last Congress was given nominally to the vilue of the Madisonian, but virtually to the editors of the National Intelligencer, who were to do, and in fact

did, the whole work, paying a per centage to the former for the job. Hence a became necessary to supply food for two presses, and cans a to account dingly multiplied, and carried by the combine Whig and Conservative vote, to an answere the or youd any thing which had previously been wither ed. If the slightest resistance is made to these cause by the friends of the Administration, there is imme duately a great outery about corruption; and they are accused of wishing to suppress information which would subject them to exposure. And these are the gentlemen who are ever declaiming against

Before the last Congressional session it was alculated that the monstrous sums expended in the profitable jobs given to the Federal printers amounted in six years to upwards of one million troduced by Mr. Cambreleng at the last session. of dollars! Nor should the largesses be for. "After we had adopted the policy," I quote from

ngents of the remunicities, for a more good, and on the 29th of May, 1825, "for improving cer-presented to the new members, so that the addition tane harbons, and the navigation of certain rivers tutions of the country. Thus, the fate of that mable institution, the Military Academy at West which there are no estimates at all. In additionable institution, Point, was made to depend upon a downright fargesse of an enormous amount to the Federal organ at Washington, already purged tro the National Treasury. You have heard a little, I suppose, of the Documentary History of Clark and which are really extravagant or unjustifiable, the pose, of the Documentary History of Clark and Opposition is chiefly, if not solely, responsible. Evtinely smuggled through Congress, when one of h contractors was Cl- de of the House, and to one suspected the amount of the expense with which it was to swille the country. The Secreary of State has since informed Congress that it until eart the nation five handred and fifty-five bousand dellars, by the estimate of the contracers thenicelves. Well, in the last session, a reobstron was sacked up to the hell for the civil and Indomatic expenses of the government, providing documentary history, as the collection of old papers is pumpoisly called, and the Senate was compelled to give way, or step all the wheels of government, a home and abroad. All that could be gained by resistance, was a limit of the distributton to the members of the Hoose, the Senate stoobutely retiseng their contemplated share of the useless lumber. Thus the existence of all the departments of the Government of the United States must be jeoparded, or at least, made to depend upon an iniquitous job to a couple of sche-ming contractors, who have managed to jockey at t that they was proceeded maneuvering "

and the hand choose of Mr. Pives, who 44.667 has a still were effect to make the first print tions, the Federal party voted in almost compact 102.816 copies of continuous to remember to enabling mass, and all the resistance care from the Reone breach of the Legit area to pure appropriations, without the free connect of the other House, have been sacrificed had not the untiring opposior of the Executive, and thus destroys one of the from of the Democracy in both Houses defeat principal guarantees of the pure administration of immerous schemes and propositions of that I'd the government and revenue. After this explanteral party, which is now making the land ring at nation, I hope the Richard Wing will no longer at hypocritical immentations, about the extra ask why the Propolett does not out his veta upon games of the Government. More than the these obnexious measures. Not to speak of the What good, let me ask, has the country derivwas questions, our net it voit up, at least, on the direct necession and proceeds, the based of the stated Magnetia core resummed. He again at the distance was the whole or up pure the core Cales and Seaton.

Force and Clark most get then allowing ex, or the Military Academy must be unfaulty abolished. and all the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, be left unprevaled for 7, that us, all your officers at home and abroad, from the highear to the lowest, except those of the army and may, and, with them, the whole Government be countries. This is When becoming, purity and patrionim with a verigence.

A great increase in the public expenditures has

green not of the large appropriations for improve ments, light-houses, reads, canals, piers, harbors, els aring onerivers and creeks, &c. all of which me fact did this famous, committee discover, which was well know, are part and parcel of that Fedecal bandary, unsummed the American system. tous policy. Gen Jackson nearly crushed by his fam as Maysville veto. This was for a roadholds be extrematical of which were embraced with in a state and it had no claim at all to the charneterial Nat mil. Yes towall se offect what a only Houses, with the exception of a session of parisin. That one are his seved countless mit arch, have been avariably of the Opposition, so that have been avariably of the Opposition, so that were enthe scenarious expensions to the resed, calling up in the Departments for copies, re- official of forty or 1915 (fullions of Bullars, and comis, correspondence, &c., under the plan of influence in the matter. The Executive documents of the session of the victor of stranging or the conflict typics. of 1837-8, made up chiefly in this way, amounted to character at the first and the fir which would not cally have the lover an intention underspecie, to have been uponeded by the more expediences access a famountainestion which speak of the anconstructionality of this system, t is now mover-any admitted that such works can be better and more economically constructed by the store diametries. A sticking proof of this is larmshed by Mr. Morray, from whose able spench I have already quoted. "11,2 observes he she salt for the Comberland road, now on your table, passes we will have appropriated, al ogether, \$7,115,682 to that and ediger, which will yet cost muny nollions. The average a mount paid for each, inde, between Cumberland Maryland, and Columbus, in Ohio, a distance of some two hundred and sixty-five miles is between 19 and \$20,000. The cost of one hundred miles in Indiana, it is estimated, will be \$15.875 per mile and ninety miles reported upon rom Blinois, will cost \$13,875 per mile. In Kentucky we have the best macadamized roads, graded to two and a half degrees, covered with and only of broken reck, one menes thick, and not be. True, but the men who use them may; ar I well an executed by an amount varying from 4 \$0.00 per side." I will not now talk of the corrupt torganing and and by this system, the universal lagrowing which a declives.

The other branches of the policy, the apprepriations for light-houses, harbors, and other preten ded national objects, it has been the constant el fort of the Democratic members in Congress to suppress, or at least to check and curtail. This is one of the chief objects of the able report incidental to the policy which I have just described gotten lavished upon Gales & Seaton, Clark & the report, "of raising more revenue than was re-

reward others, for their robbach called Regis- quired for Federal purposes, and as the period of wheat in a bushel of chaff. In some cases resorted to in order do absorb a concernsiated these are described and restituted of session surplus. Accordingly, and for the first time in after session, the old regues being hought up by the history of our legislation, an act was persed may suffice for successive generations of Con- and creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be greesman. These jobs, which amount to many made of certain bays, sounds, and rivers therein tens of their ands per amount, are smoggled three mentioned." On the 2d of March, 1827, this by the opposition, or, if discovered, are tacked on | was followed by a regular annual bill, "to suitorto indespensable appropriations, which cannot be | ze the improving of certain burbors, the building passed without these parasitical incumbrances. I of piers, and for other purposes." These expenwill cite but two instances as specimens of the ditures immediately increased in 1827, to \$52. manner is which these economical gentlemen ma- 500; in 1828, to \$121,000; and in 1829, to nage such matters. At the session of 1837-8, \$505,000. In 1838, the appropriations were when there was a Democratic majority in the more than a million and a half, and the estimates Senate but a Whig Conservative majority in the for 1839, amount to \$1,713,000. The aggre House, a resolution failed in the Senate to give gate amount already appropriated for these work. Gules & Senton their normal stepend of nearly is 8,919, 43 66, besides canal stocks and the fifty thousand (\$45,960) for their edition of thrice | debt assumed for the corporations of the District sold old documents. The Opposition in the for investments in the same, amounting to \$3. House then tacked the obnexious item upon the | 383,49°; making an aggregate of \$12,3(2,55) full gravining for the support of the Military Aca- 66. The estimates for completing some of therdenry, when the Senate, after many attempts at works amount to \$4,650,842 21. but judging existence or even compromise, were compelled by our experience as to former entimates, it we to adopt it or sacrefice one of the permanent insti- more probably require ten millions, besides the cost of some of the most expensive works, for to this, a bill is now pending, and would have passed the House at the close of the last seamen but for want of time, which with the amendments. embraced appropriations for new works, amount ing to near a million of dollars, and involving an planeate expenditure of probably five millions pure! * * * * Such is the result of the Federal system of improving our harbors, rivers, and building piers, for our cities, towns and villages. and such the prespect before us. The time has certainly arrived when it becomes necessity inquire whether all these expenditures belong Federal legislation; and to examine a systewhich if, made permanent, must entirely change the character of our gevertment," Add to the that the distribution of those improvements. .. they are called, is unfair and unequal; that he' few are or ever will be completed, that many of them are rotten before they are finished, and a have to be rebuilt, and that others are entire's useless, and will be abundoned, and we have a faint picture of this branch of the glerious Ame .ionn system of Mr. Clay.

Well, how were the suggestions of this 'rule Democratic report, which it'is known and the entire sanction of the Aministration, received by those economical people who are now making such an hypocritical outery about extravegence Why, the Federal mindrity of the semmittee to ... only into a bargain of more than half a monstrated against the report; the mongrei While faction in the House denounced it; it was deeried in all their papers throughout the Unictions, the Federal party voted in simust compact publican members. Many millions more went games of the Government. More than that availing themselves of the aid of a few timed of false members of the Democratic party, they fraced upon the Government in spite of its remonstrances, millions upon millions, uncalled tor unneeded, and beyond the estimates submit and by the departments. I have not spare to at or toto details upon this subject, but shell confine myself to a recapitalistion of the results abtence

from published official statements.

For the last four years of Gen. Jackson's and

monstration, the great body of the Opposit of vited for appropriations beyond the estimates amounting to sixty-nine millions, four hundred and righty-five thousand, nine hundred and eighty four dollars. Besides this, they voted for other rejected appropriations, carrying the amount beyond the estimates for which, as a h they gave their votes, up to pinety-six million For 1838 alone, the appropriations were carried to tharteen millions, one hundred and muety fithousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-eight cents beyond the estimates submoded by Government. Besides these, the projected appropriations of the Opposion which failed amounted to \$5,125,889, making the total amoun of excess beyond estimates, for 1838, \$13.32; 704 08. From this it will be seen, that, in the hast five or six years, the excess of the actual a: propriations, beyond the annual estimater, les seen about \$85,0: 0,000 and that the projected appropriations, proposed or supported by it Opposition, including these only for special sums, which do not embrace all the projected at propriations of the Opposition, would have enmed the expenditures to one hundred and for teen millions, three hundred and seventy those and, four dollars and eighty-eight cents! Freegentlemen these to be prating about commy For these excessive appropriations, the Administrations, is not responsible. It is bootd to excute the laws of Congress And A it be asked oguin, why the veto was not interported t that protecting shield is too sacred an arm to b daily employed, and brought out on every occasion of Executive nun-concurrence; end, more ever, that a factious or trencherous majority is the House has invented a method of trepannie; or coercing both the Executive and the other branch, through the unconstitutional and iniqu tous contrivance I have described, of engrafting a obnoxicus measure pron bills which cannot be lest without danger or destruction to the Government. or to essential banches of the public service,

But I have wither time nor space to discuss the important asoject as it should be treated, and, be es, I feat to exhaust your patience. It is too wo ummove; it is too minute; it is too comprehensive in soo particular. I shall close with a brief notic of the appropriations for 1839, which you are tout mount to about \$40,000,000; which sum is then ith much candor, compared with the expenses of Mr. Adam's administration. Figures, it is said, eain this case, the figures themselves are false, to smits smount of the appropriations being not for ty, as represented, but thirty-eight millions. But how is this sum made up? The first item to which I will call your attention is that of \$10,000,000 f. the contingency of calling into the service fifty the

*Nor should the immense number of private cla be forgotten, many of which were of doubtfut elasacter, and some for very great amounts, which has passed chiefly for the benefit of Whig applicants. mainly by Wing votes, and at the bidding of the Wing chairman, who was for several years pest a: the head of the committee of Claims. The aggre-